

Disclosure

of things evolutionists don't want you to know

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SEARCHING FOR INTELLIGENCE

The SETI program is searching for evidence of extraterrestrial intelligence to discover if intelligent life has evolved elsewhere.

Space exploration has been a hot topic lately. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) began a little more than 50 years ago. President Obama's controversial changes to NASA's mission have inspired discussions about what the goals of space exploration should be, and how we should achieve those goals. The Search for ExtraTerrestrial Intelligence (SETI) project ¹ has been in the news recently because it just celebrated its 25th anniversary.

Founded in November 1984, the SETI Institute began operations on February 1, 1985. ²

While SETI is trying to gain support for its electronic version of space exploration, Stephen Hawking has been urging people to try to avoid contact with whatever extraterrestrial intelligent life-forms may have evolved out there somewhere. ³

Coincidentally, Chet Ellis sent us an email asking us to comment upon his presentation regarding SETI and its implications relative to evolution and intelligent design. His presentation was too mathematical for a general audience like ours, but it did contain an interesting point, which inspired us to present our own perspective on the issue, without the math.

AGREEMENT, WITH DIFFERENCES

Evolutionists and creationists share some views about intelligent life existing anywhere other than Earth. When we talk about "evolutionists," we are talking about atheistic evolutionists who insist that there are no supernatural forces, and that all life originated and evolved through purely natural phenomenon. We are explicitly excluding

people who believe in Theistic Evolution. When we talk about "creationists," we are talking about Biblical Creationists who insist that creation happened exactly as described in the Bible. We are explicitly excluding people who believe in Intelligent Design.

Despite the fact that these two groups are as far from each other as possible, they do agree on some things.

Evolutionists tend to believe that there is intelligent life outside of Earth. They believe this because there are so many other stars, many of which presumably have planets capable of supporting life. It is generally believed by evolutionists that life will evolve anywhere the conditions permit life to exist. They use the Drake Equation ⁴ to calculate how many advanced civilizations may exist throughout the universe. There is nothing special about Earth in general, and certainly nothing special about mankind, that would restrict intelligent life to Earth. One of the driving factors behind the SETI project is the belief that finding life beyond Earth will prove that since life has evolved elsewhere, it must have evolved here on Earth.

Creationists also believe that there is intelligent life outside of Earth. They believe this because the Bible says there is. The Bible calls these beings, "angels," "seraphim," "demons," and even names some of them (Gabriel, Lucifer). Of course, creationists believe these intelligent life forms were created by the ultimate extraterrestrial intelligence, namely God. They believe that proof of angels, or any other extraterrestrial intelligent life, will prove that the Biblical account of creation is true.

So, evolutionists and creationist both believe that intelligent life must exist outside of Earth, but

¹ The SETI Institute website is www.SETI.org.

² <http://www.seti.org/Page.aspx?pid=234>

³ *Disclosure*, May 2010, "Dangerous Aliens"

⁴ <http://www.setileague.org/general/drake.htm>

for different reasons. Both believe that proof of extraterrestrial life will prove their own position is right. This is not surprising because evolutionists believe that life on Earth is proof that life evolved; and creationists believe that life on Earth is proof that God created life. So, moving the argument away from Earth doesn't really change anything.

ASK THE ALIENS

Evolutionists think that if we discover intelligent life beyond Earth, we might be able to communicate with it. If so, they are eager to ask that all-important question. They expect the extraterrestrial answer to be, "Jesus Who?" Evolutionists believe that extraterrestrial life will be far too intelligent to believe in anything as foolish as religion.

Creationists also expect to hear the answer, "Jesus Who?" because Matthew 24:24 says that in the last days, "there shall arise false Christs, and false prophets, and shall show great signs and wonders; insomuch that, if it were possible, they shall deceive the very elect." What could be a more powerful delusion than a false prophet from another planet saying there is no God?

So, again, evolutionists and creationists believe the same thing, but for different reasons; and both think the same thing (an extraterrestrial denial of God) would confirm their opposite beliefs.

Evolutionists believe that there is intelligent life out there, somewhere, trying to communicate with us. They think the only reason we haven't heard it is that SETI isn't sophisticated enough to receive those communications. Creationists also believe that there is intelligent life out there, somewhere, trying to communicate with us, and has already done so. They believe The Angel of the Lord did communicate with Abraham, Moses, and others. The only reason some people haven't heard it is that they aren't faithful enough to recognize it.

ONLY ONE INTERPRETATION

So, again, we have the same facts, but with different interpretations. It seems like we aren't ever going to get anywhere. The key has to be to discover some way to recognize evidence of communication that can only be explained satisfactorily one way or another. We must be able to absolutely identify genuine information flow from one and only one possible source.

Chet argues that it is possible to do this; but his presentation is comprehensible only to people with a good understanding of mathematics and information technology. So, let's try to present his argument our own way, without using any math.

HOW COMMUNICATION WORKS

When people communicate with each other, there are certain common elements. There has to be a sender who is transmitting the information and there must be someone to receive the information. The philosopher asks, "If a tree falls in the forest, and there is nobody there to hear it, does it make a sound?" From an information transfer point of view, it doesn't matter whether it makes a sound or not. If there is nobody to hear the sound, information was not conveyed. Communication didn't happen.

But simply having a sender and a receiver is not sufficient. One must also have a communication channel to carry the information from the sender to the receiver. The transmitter must encode the information in some format that the communication channel is capable of delivering to the receiver, and the receiver must know how to decode the information to make sense of it. This is true of every communication system.

CARRIER WAVES

AM radio and FM radio are two common ways to transmit information. Both use a carrier wave as the communication channel. Just imagine waves rippling out across a quiet pool of water after a stone has been dropped into it. The waves are the same height, and are evenly spaced. A carrier wave is simply a series of waves having the same height and same spacing.

Information is impressed on the carrier wave by modulating (that is, changing) it. In AM radio, Amplitude Modulation is used. That means some of the waves are higher than other waves. The height of the wave contains the information. In FM radio, Frequency Modulation is used. That means the waves are all the same height, but the spacing between them varies. The information is contained in the distance between the waves.

In every communication system known to man, there is always some regular pattern which is varied in some way to impress information on it. Random noise (static) has no pattern and contains no information.

Look at the words on this page. There are a series of letters, one right after the other. Information is impressed on this stream of letters by carefully selecting which letter comes next. You can understand what I am saying because you understand the English language and can decode the series of letters into words representing thoughts.

You probably can't read hieroglyphics. But, if you go to an Egyptian temple and see rows (or columns) of similarly sized symbols, you

instinctively know that the symbols mean something. You may not have a clue what they mean, but you know there must be information in those rows of symbols. They didn't just happen by accident. You can recognize that hieroglyphics contain information, even if you don't know what that information is. Looking at those hieroglyphics, subconsciously, you recognize a regular sequence that has a meaningful pattern impressed upon it.

SETI is listening for radio waves that seem like hieroglyphics. They are listening for radio waves having unmistakable regularity with clearly intentional differences. They are looking for a limited number of patterns, just as there are a limited number of letters in an alphabet, and those patterns must be repeated in a non-random way.

The problem is to differentiate random patterns from non-random patterns. I could just randomly hit the keys on the keyboard and it would produce a series of different letters conveying no information. How would someone who doesn't read English tell the difference?

Our cop-out answer is that there are mathematical ways to differentiate random events from non-random events. SETI depends upon the existence of these ways. One can certainly argue about whether or not SETI is using valid mathematical ways, but that's not really where this essay needs to go.

The point we are simply trying to make is that whether we are talking about radio waves, characters on a printed page, electrical impulses streaming over the Internet, or any other form of communication, it always comes down to a regular sequence of things modified in a limited number of specific ways which convey information from a sender to a receiver. That's what the folks at the SETI Institute are looking for. If they find it, it will be unmistakable evidence of information sent from an intelligent source, intended for a receiver for some definite purpose. More to the point, it will be absolute proof of the existence of an intelligent source.

Chet's presentation is based on the notion that SETI is looking for the right thing, but in the wrong place. There is a regular sequence of things modified in a limited number of specific ways that conveys information from a sender to a receiver. A form of communication that did not originate from a human source has already been discovered. It is the DNA molecule.

DNA

The DNA molecule is a series of four chemical bases abbreviated A, C, G, and T, strung together along a spiral helix. These four genetic letters tell

living cells how to build the protein molecules they need to construct functional structures.

Clearly there is a receiver (the cell), and clearly there is information encoded in the DNA molecule that the cell knows how to decode. Some questions naturally arise. What is the sender? Did a random process somehow generate this information and encode it in the DNA molecule? Did the cell just accidentally figure out how to decode the information?

Chet's presentation describes the "WOW! Signal." It is a 72-second radio signal identified by Dr. Jerry Ehman on August 15, 1977, that some people believe was something other than just static⁵. Chet compares the probability that this signal really was just static to the probability that the information found in the DNA molecule is just random static.

People with a strong mathematical background would certainly find his analysis fascinating, but, for most of you, it really comes down to this: If one is willing to believe that a radio signal with an apparently non-random pattern (which might possibly have some unknown meaning) is proof of an intelligent source, one must also believe that the clearly non-random patterns in the DNA molecule (which certainly do have some meaning) are proof of an intelligent source.

Let's state the same thing slightly differently. Suppose SETI discovers a non-terrestrial radio signal that contains information. That will be considered to be irrefutable evidence of an intelligent source because it could not possibly have been randomly generated. It logically follows that a DNA molecule containing information could not have been randomly generated, and must be irrefutable evidence of an intelligent source.

CONTACT

In the fictional movie, *Contact*, SETI received a signal containing the blueprints for a functional vehicle. It clearly came from an intelligent source, not a random process.

In real life, DNA molecules contain the blueprints for living creatures. These blueprints clearly could not have come from a random process. Despite this obvious truth, evolutionists fight to prevent public school students from considering the possibility that DNA is the result of intelligent design.

⁵ SETI Institute, December 5, 2002, "Interstellar Signal from the 70s Continues to Puzzle Researchers", <http://www.seti.org/Page.aspx?pid=867>

DANGEROUS ALIENS

Stephen Hawking fears that space aliens may have evolved into a threat to humanity.

Ironically, just as Arizona passed a law to protect its citizens from illegal aliens, Stephen Hawking warned the citizens of Earth about the potential threat of space aliens. His series on the Discovery Channel was well publicized in advance.

Professor Stephen Hawking of the University of Cambridge, makes remarks at an event marking the 50th anniversary of NASA, Monday, April 21, 2008, at George Washington University in Washington.⁶

The aliens are out there and Earth had better watch out, at least according to Stephen Hawking. He has suggested that extraterrestrials are almost certain to exist — but that instead of seeking them out, humanity should be doing all it that can to avoid any contact.⁷

Hawking's logic on aliens is, for him, unusually simple. The universe, he points out, has 100 billion galaxies, each containing hundreds of millions of stars. In such a big place, Earth is unlikely to be the only planet where life has evolved.⁸

Stephen Hawking's Universe begins on the Discovery Channel on Sunday May 9 at 9pm.⁹

It turned out that the series actually began on May 2, and the program on space aliens aired on May 10.

BEAUTIFUL DREAMER

In the introduction to these TV programs, Hawking introduces himself as a “physicist, cosmologist, and something of a dreamer.” That's why it should come as no surprise that his dream world has little, if any, similarity to the real world. This was crystal clear in the May 2 broadcast, which dealt with how the universe began.

HOW IT ALL BEGAN

It is Hawking's belief that gravity caused hydrogen atoms to clump together shortly after the Big Bang. He showed how this happened

⁶ http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2008/04/22/stephen-hawking-on-extrat_n_97953.html

⁷ <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/science/space/article7107207.ece>

⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ *ibid.*

using simulated ball bearings on a dining room floor. He explained that if the ball bearings were perfectly spaced, they would remain in place. Any given ball bearing would have another ball bearing to the north of it, pulling it north, but there would be another ball bearing to the south of it, pulling it south. Similarly, the gravitational pull of the ball bearing to the east would be cancelled out by the gravitational pull of the ball bearing to the west, so there would be no motion in any direction.

But, Hawking said, the universe isn't perfect. So he removed a few of the ball bearings in his simulation. As soon as he did, the imbalance of the gravitational forces caused the simulated ball bearings to start to roll together into clumps; then the clumps rolled towards each other. This supposedly showed how gravity caused hydrogen atoms to clump together to form stars which clumped together to form galaxies.

His presentation was extremely compelling—unless you thought about it. There were two obvious flaws.

WHO NEEDS EXPERIMENTS?

First, why did he go to all the trouble to create the simulation when it would have been easier to just do the experiment? It takes a talented programmer to create a virtual dining room and calculate how simulated gravity would cause virtual ball bearings to roll. But any camera crew could clear all the furniture out of a room, heave a box full of ball bearings out onto the floor, and film the balls as gravity caused them to clump together.

He didn't do the experiment because it doesn't work the same way in the real world as it does in Hawking's dream world. Gravity isn't strong enough to make ball bearings clump together like that. But we are supposed to believe gravity caused hydrogen atoms to clump together because simulated ball bearings clump together (even though real ball bearings don't). To a theoretical physicist, theoretical equations are more compelling than actual experiments, so experiments aren't really necessary.

The second flaw is that it doesn't matter if gravity causes ball bearings to clump together or not. What we want to know is if gravity causes hydrogen atoms to clump together to form stars. So, unless one can prove that the analogy between hydrogen atoms and ball bearings is a good analogy, it doesn't matter what ball bearings do.

If one wants to know if gravity can cause hydrogen atoms to clump together, then one should do experiments with hydrogen atoms.

Because heat is better at keeping hydrogen molecules apart than gravity is at keeping them together, one has to cool hydrogen gas down to -253 °C (-423 °F) at 1 atmosphere of pressure to get it to liquefy.¹⁰ If gravity were strong enough to pull hydrogen atoms together, it would not be necessary to push them together with a pressure of nearly 15 pounds per square inch at close to absolute zero temperature.

Helium atoms eventually diffuse out of a rubber balloon. Even when aided by rubber, gravity isn't strong enough to keep helium atoms (which are heavier than hydrogen atoms) clumped together.

In Hawking's theoretical world, gravity might be able to pull hydrogen molecules together with no pressure at the incredibly high temperatures that were supposedly present immediately after the Big Bang; but it has never been observed to happen in the real world.

SPACE ALIENS

The second program in the series dealt with these questions:

Do aliens exist? If so, where could they be found? What do they look like? What are they made of? Are they intelligent? If we met them, what would it mean for humankind?¹¹

A dreamer can answer these questions, but a scientist can't. Scientists need data—dreamers don't.

No scientist can tell what space aliens look like, what they are made of, how smart they are, or how aggressive they might be. There have been no experimental observations the scientist could base those conclusions upon (despite Dan Aykroyd's claims that alien abductions have actually occurred).

Lacking any real data, Hawking falls back on "the universal power of evolution." He believes that since evolution created all forms of life here on Earth, it must have created all the rest of the life in the universe.

LIFE ON EUROPA

Europa [yur-ROH-pah] is a unique moon of Jupiter that has fascinated scientists for hundreds of years. Its surface is among the brightest in the solar system, a consequence of sunlight reflecting off a relatively young icy crust. Its face is also among the smoothest,

¹⁰ <http://www-safety.deas.harvard.edu/services/hydrogen.html>

¹¹ *Stephen Hawking's Universe – Aliens*, May 10, 2010, Discovery Channel

lacking the heavily cratered appearance characteristic of Callisto and Ganymede. Lines and cracks wrap the exterior as if a child had scribbled around it. Europa may be internally active, and its crust may have, or had in the past, liquid water which can harbor life.¹²

Hawking believes that life can evolve anywhere there is water, so he thinks it is "reasonable" to believe there is life on Europa. Not only that, he says,

I think it is even reasonable to guess at some of their physical features.¹³

Guessing in the absence of data is neither science, nor "even reasonable." But Hawking's imagination shows no boundaries. He says,

Perhaps there are really exotic creatures that live at the center of stars.¹⁴

True science is a reliable method to increase knowledge. Great scientists of the past have used the scientific method to learn tremendous things and solve great mysteries. That's how science obtained such great respect.

In recent years true science has been replaced with speculation driven by philosophical and political beliefs. This false science has been used to give credibility to those philosophical and political beliefs. The theory of evolution is central to those philosophical and political beliefs.

HAWKING'S UNIVERSE

In Hawking's theoretical universe, life began spontaneously on planets all over the universe; despite the fact that scientists have not been able to create any environment in the laboratory in which that happens. In Hawking's universe, simple life forms evolved into menacing space aliens which threaten Earth. Hawking's universe exists only in Hawking's mind. Please don't confuse his speculation with science.

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You are also permitted (even encouraged) to send a donation of \$15/year to Science Against Evolution, P.O. Box 923, Ridgecrest, CA 93556-0923, to help us in our work. ☺

¹² <http://www.solarviews.com/eng/europa.htm>

¹³ *Stephen Hawking's Universe – Aliens*, May 10, 2010, Discovery Channel

¹⁴ *ibid.*

by Lothar Janetzko

EXTRATERRESTRIAL LIFE

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/tracer-bullets/extraterrestrialtb.html#intro>

Science Tracer Bullets Online

This web site review looks at how the Library of Congress chooses to present information about extraterrestrial life. Before going into any detail it is important to note that the site provides a link to a Disclaimer which states that “these links are being provided as a convenience and for informational purposes only; they do not constitute an endorsement or an approval by the Library of Congress of any of the products, services or opinions of the corporation or organization or individual.”

The Library of Congress provides *Science Tracer Bullet Series* to help researchers locate information on science and technology subjects. “With brief introductions to the topics, list of resources and strategies for finding more, they help you stay ‘on target.’”

Having access to such a great deal of information it is interesting to see how information about extraterrestrial life is presented by the Library of Congress Tracer Bullet 07-9. This Bullet is organized as follows: 1) Scope, 2) Introduction to the Topic, 3) Subject Headings, 4) Basic Texts, 5) Additional Titles, 6) Related Titles, 7) Specialized Texts, 8) Conference Proceedings, 9) Government Publications, 10) Abstracting and Indexing Services, 11) Journals, 12) Representative Journal Articles, 13) Selected Materials, 14) Additional Sources of Information and 15) Selected Internet Resources.

An interesting statement is made in the Scope section of the Bullet. “Although its existence (extraterrestrial life) remains purely hypothetical, due to the lack of universally accepted scientific evidence, there are several hypotheses about how and where life might have emerged in the Universe, and whether or not those origins resemble the origins of life on Earth.”

You can use this web site to explore the wealth of information available in the Library of Congress since most of the links on this site reference the Library of Congress Online Catalog.

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